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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/801,828	03/15/2004	Chien-Ting Lai		3134

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EXAMINER

DOAN, THERESA T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2814

DATE MAILED: 10/11/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Advisory Action
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief**

Application No.

10/801,828

Applicant(s)

LAI ET AL.

Examiner

Theresa T. Doan

Art Unit

2814

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 25 September 2006 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. ☒ The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

- a) ☐ The period for reply expires _____ months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
b) ☒ The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. ☐ The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. ☐ The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
(a) ☐ They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
(b) ☐ They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
(c) ☐ They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
(d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. ☐ The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
5. ☐ Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
6. ☐ Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).
7. ☒ For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) ☐ will not be entered, or b) ☒ will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:
Claim(s) allowed: _____.
Claim(s) objected to: _____.
Claim(s) rejected: 1, 2, 4-10, 21, 22 and 26.
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
9. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
(See the attachment sheets).
12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s). _____.
13. ☐ Other: _____.

ADVISORY ACTION (continuation of page 1)

The request for reconsideration has been considered but does not place the application in condition for allowance because of the following reasons:

1. Applicant argues that Lee does not teach “a homogeneous base substrate” because the homogeneous layer 30 does not serve as the sole bottom supporting material.

This argument is not persuasive because it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., the homogeneous base substrate serves as the sole bottom supporting material) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). In this case, the invention as claimed does not distinguish over the reference of Lee because the homogeneous layer 30 is a portion of the base substrate.

2. On page 6 of the remarks, Applicant argues that the patterned smoothing layer 30 of Lee is homogeneous but it does not serve as a “substrate”.

This argument is not persuasive because as defined by Webster's II, New College Dictionary, “substrate” is ‘substratum’. And “substratum” is “an underlying layer” or “the material upon which another material is coated or fabricated”. Accordingly, the term “substrate” refers to any supporting structure. In this case, because the


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homogeneous base layer 30 supports the gate electrode 32, the homogeneous base layer 30 is "a homogeneous base substrate".

3. Applicant argues that it would not be obvious to combine Hiramatsu with Lee because Hiramatsu does not disclose the gate electrode 2 disposed in the transparent insulating substrate 1.

This argument is not persuasive because Applicant's argument has no immediate apparent relevance to the issues presented by the rejection since Applicant cannot show non-obviousness by attacking references individually where the rejection is based upon a combination of references. In re Young, 403 F. 2d 754, 757, 159 USPQ 725, 728 (CCPA 1968). It should be noted that the rejections of claims are not based on anticipation, but rather, are based on obviousness. In this case, the motivation of compensating for step coverage in the thin film transistor by disposing the gate electrode in the insulating substrate (as suggested by Lee) would motivate one skilled in the art to modify the device of Hiramatsu by disposing the gate electrode 2 in the transparent insulating substrate 1. The examiner thus regards Applicant's assertions as constituting evidence that Applicant has failed to consider as a whole the prior art teachings disclosed by the combination of the references.

T.D
October 02, 2006.


PHAT X. CAO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Boston • New York

sub-stan-ti-val (sŭb'stān-ti'vəl) *adj.* Of, relating to, or of the nature of a grammatical substantive. — **sub-stan-ti-val-ly** *adv.*

sub-stan-tive (sŭb'stān-tiv) *adj.* [ME *substantif* < OFr. < L. *substantivus* < Lat. *substantia*, substance.] 1. SUBSTANTIAL. 2. Independent in function or existence; not subordinate. 3. Not imaginary. 4. Of or relating to the essence or substance; ESSENTIAL. 5. Having a solid basis; FIRM. 6. Expressing or denoting existence, e.g., the verb to be. 7. Denoting a noun or noun equivalent. — *n.* A word or group of words functioning as a noun. — **sub-stan-tive-ly** *adv.* — **sub-stan-tive-ness** *n.*

sub-sta-tion (sŭb'stā'shən) *n.* A subsidiary or branch station, as of a power plant.

sub-stit-u-ent (səb'stich-ŭ-ənt) *n.* [Lat. *substituens*, substituent, *pr. part.* of *substituere*, to substitute.] An atom, radical, or group substituted for another in a compound. — *adj.* — **sub-stit-u-ent** *adj.*

sub-sti-tute (sŭb'stī-tōōt', -tŭōōt') *n.* [Lat. *substitutus*, *p. part.* of *substituere*, to substitute; *sub*, in place of + *stituere*, to cause to stand.] 1. One that takes the place of another: FILL-IN. 2. A word or construction used in place of another word or construction. — *v.* — **sub-sti-tute**, **-tutes**, **-tut-ing**, **-tutes**. — *vt.* To put or use in place of another. — *vi.* To take the place of another. <“Only art can substitute for nature” — Leonard Bernstein> — **sub-sti-tut-a-bil-i-ty** *n.* — **sub-sti-tut-a-ble** *adj.* — **sub-sti-tu-tion** (tōō'shən, -tŭōō'-) *n.*

★ *SYNS:* SUBSTITUTE, ALTERNATE, FILL-IN, PINCH HITTER, REPLACEMENT, STAND-IN, SUB, SURROGATE *n.* *core meaning:* one that takes the place of another <hired a substitute for the sick teacher>

sub-sti-tu-tive (sŭb'stī-tōōt'iv, -tŭōō'-) *adj.* Serving or capable of serving as a substitute.

sub-strate (sŭb'strāt') *n.* [Lat. *substratum*, *n.*] 1. The material or substance on which an enzyme acts. 2. Biol. A surface on which a plant or animal grows or is attached. 3. A substratum.

sub-stratum (sŭb'strā'təm, -strāt'əm) *n., pl. -stra-ta* (-strā'tā, -strāt'ā) or **-stratums** [Med. Lat. < Lat. *substratus*, *p. part.* of *substruere*, to lay under: *sub*, under + *struere*, to spread out.] 1. a. An underlying layer. b. A layer of earth beneath the surface soil: SUBSOIL. 2. The foundation; groundwork. 3. The material upon which another material is coated or fabricated. 4. Philos. The characterless substance that supports attributes of reality. 5. Biol. A substrate. — **sub-strate-tive** *adj.*

sub-struc-tion (sŭb'strŭk'shən) *n.* [Lat. *substructio* < *substruere*, to build beneath: *sub*, beneath + *struere*, to build.] A foundation: substructure. — **sub-struc-tion-al** *adj.*

sub-struc-ture (sŭb'strŭk'char) *n.* 1. A supporting structural part: FOUNDATION. 2. The earth bank or bed supporting railroad tracks. — **sub-struc-tur-al** *adj.*

sub-sume (səb'sŭm') *vt.* — **sumed**, **-sum-ing**, **-sumes**. [Med. Lat. *subsumere*: Lat. *sub*, from below + Lat. *sumere*, to take up.] 1. To include within a broader class, group, category, or order. 2. To show (e.g., an idea) to be covered by a broad principle or rule. — **sub-sum-a-ble** *adj.*

sub-sump-tion (səb'sŭmp'shən) *n.* [Med. Lat. *subsumptio*, a subsuming < *subsumere*, to subsume.] 1. a. An act or instance of subsuming. b. Something subsumed. 2. Logic. The minor premise of a syllogism. — **sub-sump-tive** *adj.*

sub-tem-per-ate (sŭb'tēm'p-er-it, -tēm'prīt) *adj.* Of, relating to, or occurring within the colder regions of the Temperate Zones.

sub-ten-ant (sŭb'tēn'ənt) *n.* One that rents property, as land or a house, from a tenant. — **sub-ten-an-cy** *n.*

sub-tend (səb'tēnd') *v.* — **tend-ed**, **-tend-ing**, **-tends**. [Lat. *tendere*, to extend underneath: *sub*, beneath + *tendere*, to extend.] 1. Math. To be opposite to and delimit <The side of a triangle subtends the opposite angle>. 2. To underlie so as to enclose or surround <flowers subtended by leafy bracts>.

sub-ter-fuge (sŭb'tər'fyōōj') *n.* [Fr. < L. *subterfugium* < Lat. *subterfugere*, to escape: *subter*, secretly + *fugere*, to flee.] 1. A deceptive stratagem or device. 2. Deception by artifice, so as to conceal, evade, or escape.

sub-ter-ra-ne-an (sŭb'tə-rā'nē-ən) *adj.* [Lat. *subterraneus*: *sub*, under + *terra*, earth.] 1. Situated or operating beneath the earth's surface: UNDERGROUND. 2. Hidden: secret <subterranean plots>. — **sub-ter-ra-ne-an-ly** *adv.*

sub-ter-res-tri-al (sŭb'tə-rēs'trē-əl) *adj.* SUBTERRANEAN. 1. — *n.* An animal living underground.

sub-text (sŭb'tēkst') *n.* 1. The implicit meaning or theme of a literary text. 2. The underlying personality of a dramatic character as implied by a script or text and interpreted by an actor in performance. — **sub-text-u-al** (-tēks'tŭō-əl) *adj.*

sub-tile (sŭb'tīl, sŭb'tal) *adj.* — **til-er**, **-til-est**. Subtle. — **sub-tile-ly** *adv.* — **sub-til-i-ty** (səb'tīl'itē) *n.*

sub-ti-lin (sŭb'tə-līn) *n.* [NLat. *subtilis*, specific epithet of *Bacillus subtilis* + *-in*.] An antibiotic obtained from the bacterium *Bacillus subtilis* that is active against Gram-positive microorganisms.

sub-ti-lize (sŭb'tī-līz', sŭb'tə-līz') *v.* — **ized**, **-iz-ing**, **-izes**. [Med. Lat. *subtilizare* < Lat. *subtilis*, subtle.] — *vt.* To render subtle. — *vi.* To argue or discuss with subtlety. — **sub-ti-liz-a-tion** *n.*

sub-ti-tle (sŭb'tī'tl) *n.* 1. A secondary, usu. explanatory title, as of a literary work. 2. a. A printed translation of the dialogue of a foreign

language movie shown at the bottom of the screen. b. A printed narration or portion of dialogue flashed on the screen between the scenes of a silent movie.

sub-tle (sŭb'tl) *adj.* — **-tler**, **-tlest**. [ME *subtil* < OFr. *sotil* < Lat. *subtilis*.] 1. a. So slight as to be difficult to detect or analyze: ELUSIVE. b. Not immediately clear: ABSTRUSE. 2. Capable of making fine distinctions <a subtle mind>. 3. a. Skillful or ingenious: CLEVER. b. Marked by craft or slyness: DEVIANT. c. Operating in a hidden and usu. insidious way: INSIDIOUS <subtle demoralization of the company's staff>. — **sub-tle-ness** *n.* — **sub-tly** *adv.*

sub-tle-ty (sŭb'tl-ē) *n., pl. -ties*. 1. The quality or state of being subtle. 2. Something subtle, esp. a fine distinction.

sub-ton-ic (sŭb'tōn'ik) *n.* Mus. The seventh tone of a diatonic scale, immediately below the tonic.

sub-to-pi-a (sŭb'tō'pē-ə) *n.* [SUB(URB) + (U)TOPIA] Chiefly Brit. A city's suburbs. — **sub-to-pi-an** *adj.*

sub-top-ic (sŭb'tōp'ik) *n.* One of the divisions into which a main topic may be divided.

sub-tor-rid (sŭb'tōr'id, -tōr') *adj.* Subtropical.

sub-to-tal (sŭb'tōt'l) *adj.* Less than total: INCOMPLETE. — *n.* (sŭb'tōt'l). The total of part of a series of numbers. — *v.* (sŭb'tōt'l). — **-talled**, **-talling**, **-tals** also **-talled**, **-talling**, **-tals**. — *vt.* To take part of (a series of numbers). — *vi.* To arrive at a subtotal.

sub-trac-t (səb'trākt') *v.* — **-tract-ed**, **-tract-ing**, **-tracts**. [Lat. *subtrahere*, *subtrahere*: *sub*, away + *trahere*, to draw.] — *vt.* To take away: DEDUCT. — *vi.* To perform the arithmetic operation of subtraction. — **sub-trac-t'er** *n.*

sub-trac-tion (səb'trāk'shən) *n.* 1. The act or process of subtracting: DEDUCTION. 2. The arithmetic operation of finding a quantity that when added to one of two quantities produces the other.

sub-trac-tive (səb'trāk'tiv) *adj.* 1. Producing or involving subtraction. 2. Designating a color produced by light passing through more than one colorant, each of which inhibits certain wavelengths, as in mixtures of pigments. 3. Designating a photographic process that produces a positive image by superimposing or mixing substances that selectively absorb colored light.

sub-tra-hend (sŭb'trā'hēnd') *n.* [Lat. *subtrahendum*, neuter gerundive of *subtrahere*, to subtract.] A quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

sub-trop-i-cal (sŭb'trōp'ik-əl) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being the geographic areas adjacent to the tropics.

sub-trop-ics (sŭb'trōp'iks) *pl. n.* Subtropical regions.

sub-u-late (sŭb'byū-līt, -lāt, sŭb'yā-) *adj.* Biol. [NLat. *subulatus* < Lat. *subula*, awl.] Tapering to a point <subulate leaves>.

sub-um-brel-la (sŭb'ŭm-brē'l-ə) *n.* Zool. The concave underside of the body of a jellyfish.

sub-urb (sŭb'urb') *n.* [ME < OFr. *suburbe* < Lat. *suburbium*, close to + *urbs*, city.] 1. A usu. residential area or community adjoining a city. 2. SUBURBS. The usu. residential region around a large city: ENVIRONS.

sub-ur-ban (sŭb'bŭr'bən) *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or characteristic of a suburb. 2. Located or living in a suburb. 3. Of or relating to the life style of those living in the suburbs. — *n.* A suburbanite.

sub-ur-ban-ize (səb'bŭr'bā-nīz') *vt.* — **ized**, **-iz-ing**, **-izes**. To make part a suburban character to. — **sub-ur-ban-i-za-tion** *n.*

sub-ur-bi-a (səb'bŭr'bē-ə) *n.* 1. Suburbs. 2. a. Suburbanites as a group. b. Suburbanites as a cultural class.

sub-ven-tion (səb'ven'shən) *n.* [ME *subvention* < OFr. *subvention* < L. *subventio* < Lat. *subvenire*, to come to help: *sub*, under + *venire*, to come.] 1. Provision of help or support. 2. A grant of financial aid, esp. an endowment, as that given by a government to an institution for research. — **sub-ven-tion-ar-y** *adj.*

sub-ver-sion (səb'vŭr'zhən, -shən) *n.* [ME *subversio* < OFr. *subversion* < L. *subversio* < Lat. *subvertere*, to subvert.] 1. The act of subverting or the state of being subverted. 2. Obs. A cause of overthrow or ruin. — **sub-ver-sion-ar-y** *adj.*

sub-ver-sive (səb'vŭr'siv, -ziv) *adj.* Intended or serving to subvert <subversive political activity>. — *n.* One who advocates or engages in advocating subversive means or policies. — **sub-ver-sive-ly** *adv.* — **sub-ver-sive-ness** *n.*

sub-vert (səb'vŭrt') *vt.* — **-vert-ed**, **-vert-ing**, **-verts**. [ME *subverten* < OFr. *subvertir* < Lat. *subvertere*: *sub*, from below + *vertere*, to turn.] 1. To destroy completely: RUIN. 2. To undermine the character, morals, or allegiance of. 3. To overthrow completely <subversive economic assistance>. — *vt.* must subvert the existing political order. — Henry A. Kissinger — **sub-vert'er** *n.*

sub-way (sŭb'wā') *n.* 1. a. An underground urban railroad, usu. operated by electricity. b. A passage for such a railroad. 2. An underground passage, as for a water main.

Su-ca-ryl (sŭō'k-ŕīl') *n.* A trademark for either of two compounds used as low-calorie sweeteners.

suc-ceed (sək-sēd') *v.* — **-ceed-ed**, **-ceed-ing**, **-ceeds**. [ME *succeden* < OFr. *succeder* < Lat. *succedere*: *sub*, after + *cedere*, to go]

vi. 1. To follow next after in time or succession, esp. to enter in an office or position <succeeded to the Presidency>. 2. To accomplish something desired or intended <succeeded in my way>. 3. Obs. To devolve upon a person by way of inheritance.

vt. 1. To come after in time or order. 2. To follow in succession. — **suc-ce'dent** (sək-sēd'nt) *adj.* — **suc-ceed'**

suc-cès d'es-time (sŭk-sē' dēs-tēm') *n.* [Fr. *succès* < A of + *estime*, esteem.] 1. An artistic work receiving honor without achieving popular success. 2. Criticism.

suc-cès fou (sŭk-sē' fōō') *n.* [Fr.] A wild success.

suc-cess (sək-sēs') *n.* [Lat. *successus* < *p. part.* of *succedere*.] 1. The gaining of something desired, planned, or attempted. 2. The gaining of fame or prosperity. b. The extent of such gain: SUCCESSFUL. 4. Obs. A result or outcome.

suc-cess-ful (sək-sēs'fəl) *adj.* 1. Having a favorable result: Having achieved success <a successful lawyer>. — **suc-cess-ful-ly** *adv.* — **suc-cess-ful-ness** *n.*

suc-ces-sion (sək-sesh'ən) *n.* 1. The act or process of following in order or sequence. 2. A group arranged or following in order or sequence. 3. a. The sequence in which one person after another succeeds to a title, office, throne, or estate. b. The right of a person to so succeed. c. The person or line vested with the right. 4. The act or process of succeeding to the rights or duties of a deceased person. 5. Ecol. The gradual and orderly development brought about by changes in conditions that culminates in the production of a climax of a particular geographic region. — **suc-ces-sion-al** *adj.* — **suc-ces-sion-al-ly** *adv.*

suc-ces-sive (sək-sēs'iv) *adj.* 1. Following in uninterfering sequence. 2. Of, marked by, or involving succession. — **suc-ces-sive-ly** *adv.* — **suc-ces-sive-ness** *n.*

successive approximation *n.* A method for estimating the value of an unknown quantity by repeated comparison to known quantities.

suc-ces-sor (sək-sēs'ər) *n.* One that succeeds another.

suc-cinct (sək-singkt') *adj.* [Lat. *succinctus* < *p. part.* of *succingere*, to gird: *sub*, below + *cingere*, to gird.] 1. Exp. In few words: CONCISE. 2. Marked by brevity and clarity of writing. 3. Archaic. Encircled as if by a girdle. — **suc-cinct-ly** *adv.* — **suc-cinct-ness** *n.*

suc-cinic acid (sək-sin'ik) *n.* [Fr. *succinique* < Lat. *succinum*, amber.] A colorless crystalline compound, C₄H₄O₄, occurring in amber and synthesized for use in pharmaceuticals and dyes.

suc-cor (sŭk'ər) *n.* [ME *sucurs* (pl.) < OFr. *secors* < M. *secus* < Lat. *succurrere*, to be useful for: *sub*, up + *currere*, to run.] Assistance in time of distress: RELIEF. 2. One that provides relief. — *vt.* — **-cored**, **-cor-ing**, **-cors**. To give assistance in time of distress. — **suc-cor-a-ble** *adj.* — **suc-cor-a-ry** (sŭk'ər-ē) *n., pl. -ries*. [Alteration of ME *ciary*.]

suc-co-tash (sŭk'ə-tāsh') *n.* [Narraganset *msickquash*, a mixture of cooked corn, lima beans, and tomatoes.

Suc-coth also **Suk-koth** (sŭk'ōt, -əs) *n.* [Heb. *sukkot*, tabernacle.] A Jewish harvest festival beginning on the 15th of Tishri and celebrated for nine days.

suc-cour (sŭk'ər) *n.* Chiefly Brit. var. of *succor*.

suc-cu-bus (sŭk'yū-bəs) also **suc-cu-ba** (sŭk'yū-bə) *n.* [Med. Lat. *succubus* < Lat. *succubare*, to lie under: *sub*, under + *to lie down*.] 1. A woman demon supposed to deceive men by sexual intercourse with a man while he sleeps. 2. A succulent plant.

suc-cu-lent (sŭk'yū-lənt) *adj.* [Lat. *succulentus* < *succus*, juice.] 1. Juicy. 2. Bot. Having thick, fleshy leaves that conserve moisture. 3. Having desirable qualities, as richness. — *n.* A succulent plant. — **suc-cu-lent-ly** *adv.*

suc-cumb (sə-kŭm') *vi.* — **-cumbed**, **-cumb-ing**, **-cumbs**. [Ofr. *succumbere* < Lat. *succumbere*.] 1. To be overcome by a overpowering force or overwhelming desire. 2. To die or succumb to an infection.

sue (sŭch) *adj.* [ME < OE *swealc*.] 1. Of this or that kind <such work>. 2. Being the same as something implied <Such people are never happy>. 3. Of so great degree or quality <such luck>. — *adv.* 1. To such a degree <such a bad job>. 2. Especially: very <such health>. — *pron.* 1. Such a person or persons or thing or things, and such <Such are the vicissitudes of life>. 2. As mentioned previously <An executive as such seldom succeeds>. 3. In itself or by itself <Money as such seldom succeeds>. — *such as*. 1. For example. 2. Of the stated or implied degree: LIKE <an idea such as that one>.

à pat à pay àr care à father è pet è be
i tie i pier ò pot ò toe ò paw, for

ò boot ou out th thin th this ŭ cut ŭr ur
no abuse zh vision a about, item, edible, gal